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DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1941

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WHEAT GROWERS MUST POSSESS PERMIT BOOKS

OTTAWA.—A permit book in which the western farmer will state his grain acreage plans and which will be checked each time he makes a delivery of grain, will be an important factor in the Canadian government's program to have the wheat surplus at July 31, 1942, no greater than at the same date this year.

Trade Minister MacKinnon tabled in the House of Commons the other day the order-in-council setting forth the regulations under which the Canadian Wheat Board will see that wheat deliveries are confined to 230,000,000 bushels, the amount it is estimated Canada can export and use for domestic purposes in 1941-1942.

The permit books to record the acreage and deliveries of western wheat are a development of those made available last year as a means of controlling the delivery of grain in a season when storage space was too small to handle all the large crop.

Without a permit book, deliveries by the producer are impossible. The books may be obtained from elevator agents and they contain a statutory declaration showing the farmer's acreage in wheat and other grains.

The elevator agent ascertains from the wheat board the deliveries the farmer is allowed to make on the basis of the acreage declared, and thus is able to check that the actual deliveries do not exceed the quota granted.

Board of Trade Supper Meeting.

A very successful supper meeting of the Didsbury and District Board of Trade was held last Thursday evening at the United Church when those present were privileged to hear Lt. Col. Lon Cavanaugh tell of his experiences while in England recently.

He told many stories of the air raids and the damage done. He told of the high morale of the people in these trying circumstances and said what impressed him most was that the people "were not afraid."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker for his interesting talk.

There were about 80 members and friends sat down to supper and Mr. A. E. Ford presided over the gathering.

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ADSHEAD GARAGE

ED. FORD, Manager.

From Unit Highlights, Published by Victory Loan Headquarters

Didsbury had a Torch ceremony Sunday evening and started off the loan with a blaze of glory. Mr. Frank Kaufman, an ex-service man, made a "Torch" to resemble the one now being flown across Canada, and it rests in the window of the Unit Organizer's office and will remain there during the campaign.

It certainly speaks well for the enthusiasm in your district that your hall was packed to the doors though it rained pitchforks and sawlogs all day.

Want Old Pictures and Relics

At the meeting of the executive of the Old Timers Association which was held on Saturday to make arrangements for the Old Timers Reunion and Picnic to be held at the Butte on July 1st, it was decided to have a booth to exhibit pictures and relics of the pioneer days.

Any of the old settlers who have old pictures and articles of interest bringing back remembrances of the earlier days are invited to look them up and bring them along.

Obituary.

ASA A GILSON.

The funeral of Asa A. Gilson, the father of Mr. Sid Gilson, who died in Calgary on Tuesday of last week, was held at Olds on Friday last.

Mr. Gilson, who was born at Lansing, Mich., was one of the earlier settlers of Olds coming there from Nebraska in 1902. He lived in that town continuously until his death. He was however well known in Didsbury having been a regular visitor here during the past few years.

He is survived by four sons: Hoyt, Roland and Riley of Kansas, and Sydney of Didsbury; three daughters, Mrs. F. Faulkner of Paulsbo, Wash., Mrs. G. A. Coulter of Abbey, Sask., and Mrs. M. Rogers of Calgary besides 21 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren.

Obituary.

Mrs. DAVE WILL.

Mrs. Dave Will, aged 40, who resided 4 miles south west of town, passed away on Saturday, May 29, at the Holy Cross Hospital following a major operation.

Born in Russia, she came to Canada with her parents 38 years ago. She came to Didsbury with her husband and family about 7 years ago and have since resided on the farm.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Caroline, five sons, William, Walter, Edward, George, and Stanley all at home. Also her father and mother and six sisters in Calgary and one brother at Camp Borden. The funeral was held in Calgary and the interment at the Union Cemetery.

Victory Loan 1941 Campaign Underway.

The local Victory Loan Campaign got underway on Monday morning and although the condition of the roads have made it impossible to get into the country the campaign is proceeding very satisfactorily. Many people are making their applications at the Royal Bank and with C. E. Reiber, the unit organizer.

The first bond purchase was by the wife of a soldier who is now in active service and the second by the local Canadian Legion. There is no question that they know the real necessity of "providing the tools."

The unit organizer has received a wire from the Victory Loan headquarters that too many of the applications for bonds of the smaller denominations are being received throughout the territory. While applications for the smaller denominations are welcome, it should be impressed on everyone that they should purchase bonds to the utmost of their capacity, for if we don't get the tools we can't finish the job.

Do not wait until the canvasses can call on you, go to the bank or unit organizer's office and make your application. The bank is prepared to issue the bonds immediately.

Get your subscription in this week so that the pennant signifying that we have gone over the top can be hoisted by Monday when the military parade will be held here.

The "Torch" Flag Hoisted at School.

A short ceremony was held at the school on Monday morning when the "Torch for Victory" flag was hoisted in the presence of the assembled teachers and school children and the heads of various local organizations.

Mr. W. A. Austin spoke to the children on the meaning of the symbolic "Torch" and the flag was broke by King Scout Don Mortimer.

United Church Notes.

The minister will speak next Sunday at all points on the question of the Liquor Traffic in its relation to the life of a nation, and the call of the Government that every thing be to meet the needs of the Empire in this critical hour. You are invited to attend our services and hear this important question dealt with.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for their expressions of sympathy and help during our recent bereavement.

Dave Will and family

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Hold Ceremony For Signing of Scroll

The campaign for the Victory Loan 1941 was launched on Sunday evening at the Didsbury Theatre.

A ceremony was held at which the Mayor, Reeves of the Municipalities and officials of the local organizations, signed the "scroll" which, along with others from towns all across Canada, will accompany the "Torch" that is to be flown to England and presented to Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill as a symbol of the "part of the tools" which will be provided by the people of Canada in the Victory Loan of \$600,000,000 which is now being raised.

On the platform, decorated by flags and surrounded by the officials who were privileged to sign the scroll on behalf of the community, stood a beautiful replication of the "Torch" which had been made by Mr. Frank Kaufman. The base was decorated with maple leaves painted by Miss Beatrice Kendrick, and a brass shield with the Canadian Coat of Arms which was made by Mr. C. R. Ford.

Mr. W. A. Austin occupied the chair and administered the "pledge." Rev. J. M. Fawcett offered the prayer and Mayor Reiber spoke a few words on the objects of the Victory Loan.

Miss Elizabeth Austin recited "In Flanders" Fields and the School Chorus under the direction of Miss K. Collins sang "Onward Christian Soldiers" and "There'll Always Be an England" with Earl Cummins singing the verse.

The Didsbury Carstairs band gave selections and also played during the signing of the Scroll. The Scroll was signed by:

C. E. Reiber, Mayor of Didsbury
J. W. Ruppe, Reeve
Mountain View M.D. 310.
George Clark, Reeve
Westerdale M.D. 311.

W. Davies, Chairman
Olds School Division No. 31.
F. Kaufman, Chairman
Didsbury School Board.
Mrs. Eva Mortimer, Regent
Mons Chapter I.O.D.E.

W. W. Gillrie, President
Didsbury Branch, Canadian Legion.
J. E. Goeder, President of Didsbury and District Red Cross Society.
W. A. Austin, Chairman,
Victory Loan Local Committee.

The ceremony was very impressive being attended by the 15th Alberta Light Horse, Women's Service Corps, Mons Chapter I.O.D.E. Canadian Legion, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Rangers and Brownies, and although the weather was inclement and the roads bad the theatre was filled to capacity.

Armoured Convoy Visit Postponed

The visit of the Armoured Convoy to the towns north of Calgary which was to have taken place this week in the interests of the recruiting campaign was postponed on account of the heavy rains and bad roads.

While it would have been quite possible for the convoy to make the visit for the benefit of the towns, but it was postponed because of bad roads making it difficult for the country people to get in and see the display.

Being postponed for one week, the convoy will be in Didsbury at 8 p.m. on Monday, June 9, and the same program as previously arranged will be held.

A.W.S.C. Officers Visit Edmonton

The 3 officers of the Didsbury Detachment A. W. S. C., Captain Morgan, Adjutant Morton and Sergeant Brown, attended a conference of all Corps officers in Edmonton on Sunday, June 1st.

After reporting at Headquarters, they drove to the Canadian Legion War Services hut on Kingsway where they and the visiting officers were guests at luncheon.

At 2 o'clock they witnessed the inspection of the Edmonton Detachment by Lt. Col. E. Brown, M.M., E.D., area commander. After the inspection, the visitors took part in a parade from Kingsway to Headquarters, where tea was served and a conference held. They left for their homes later in the evening.

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Tea Kettles, large size	regular \$3.25	\$1.98
Potato Pots, medium size	regular \$1.95	\$1.29
Double Boilers, ivory and red		\$1.35
Collinders, large size	regular \$1.25	69c
White Pails, large size	regular \$2.25	\$1.35
Dish Pans, extra size, ivory and red	\$1.45	79c
London Kettles	\$1.29	\$1.49 \$1.69

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WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Belgian circles reported that Germany is holding 127,478 Belgian prisoners of war.

Gen. Casimir Sosnukowski, Polish vice-premier, suffered back and neck injuries in a big Nazi raid on London.

Hitler sent telegrams of congratulation to King Michael and Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania on Rumania's "Independence Day."

Plans for the organization of a federation of Highland and Gaelic societies in Canadian cities from coast to coast were announced by the Cape Breton Gaelic foundation.

Australian universities have been asked to shorten their medical courses "so that there will be no shortage of doctors for the army," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Great deposits of potassium sulphate and chloride found in western Australia are expected to provide materials for potash previously imported from Germany, France and Palestine.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, prime minister and war minister of the Polish government-in-exile, returned from a visit to Canada and the United States in a bomber ferried across the Atlantic.

Lieut.-General Sir Maitland Wilson, upon whose shoulders fell the task of commanding the British and Imperial forces during their withdrawal from Greece, has assumed command of British forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Gardening

Success with transplanting depends on plenty of water. Of net importance will be shade and stimulant. Moving a plant is something like an operation for a human being, and the larger the specimen the more necessary the attention. With shrubbery and trees often main roots are cut and the shock is severe. Half a pail of water after setting out is not too much for such big things, and the watering should be repeated two or three times a week, if a quick start is wanted.

Pick-Up Is Valuable

With ordinary annuals and perennials liberal watering is also advisable and shelter from hot sun for the first few days. Some pick-up in the way of quickly available commercial fertilizer will help at this time, merely a pinch for small things like tomato plants or asters, and perhaps up to a couple of handfuls for shrubs and trees.

Care should be taken in the use of any chemical fertilizer that it does not actually touch roots or foliage. In the dry state it is liable to burn. Experts usually play safe and dissolve the fertilizer in water before applying.

No Hurry

The beginner is warned against too deep, too early and too close planting of vegetables and flower seeds. Nasturtiums, peas, beans, corn and such large seeds should go in about an inch or so and be planted at least three or four inches apart. Tiny seeds like alyssum, poppy and onion are merely pressed into the soil. Before sowing, mix with a little sand to help spread the sowing more evenly.

Garden Pests

Garden insect enemies are divided into two groups—those that eat holes in the foliage and those that suck out the juices. For the first-named, poison is usually applied, a burning spray which penetrates, while the suckers are attacked through their hides. Often when both are present, a combination of poison and something that burns, gives the best results. The damage from the biting insects is usually quite apparent, but the presence of the other kind is only shown at first by a wilting or withering of the foliage.

For sucking pests, chief of which are the aphids or plant lice, spray with whale oil soap, a quarter pound of soap to a gallon and a half of water; nicotine sulphate, or "Black Leaf 40," or any other repellent secured from a reliable seed store.

Although two elephants were shot while raiding wheat fields in the lower Soli Valley, of South Africa, herds continue their damage there.

Norway Feeling Pinch

No Leather-Sole Shoes Just One Of Many Restrictions

Wooden shoes are replacing leather-soled shoes in German-occupied Norway as a result of a leather shortage, according to authoritative information received in diplomatic quarters at Washington.

Toothpaste is sold only to customers who return old tubes, because of the shortage of aluminum. Experiments with paper and other substitutes have proved unsuccessful.

Processed fish oil has been substituted for olive and other vegetable oils, with the assertion that it costs only half as much and has equal nutritional value.

Up to mid-February 5,563 licenses had been issued for gas generators on automobiles and trucks as a result of a gasoline shortage.

Because of the shortage of gasoline and trucks, the Nazi-controlled government prohibited use of trucks in clearing snow from streets and roads.

All Norwegians more than 15 years old must carry identity cards, because of sabotage and street disturbances. Identity cards must be submitted by any one registering at a hotel or travelling on ships in Norwegian waters.

Monocle Business Good

The latest industry to feel the war boom is the monocle business. The Community Opticians' Association announced at New York that sale of the one-eyed glasses has increased 50 per cent., chiefly because of the influx of refugees.

The franking privilege is that of sending mail without paying postage and comes from the old French "franc," meaning free.



Have To Be Guarded

Nazis Compelled To Keep Troops In All Occupied Countries

Hitler's armies will, in the end, be defeated. They will be defeated by the tacit alliance between the fighting forces of still free peoples and the staunch unconquerable peoples behind the German lines. In spite of censorship, in spite of distorted communiques from the Axis powers, fresh evidences come every day of the fierce will to resistance, the fierce refusal to bow to dictation, that make it unsafe for Hitler to leave his "conquered" dominions unguarded, to spread his mighty armies too far or to spend them too freely in battle. The Norwegians aid the British in raids on their own land, escaping when they can. The embittered French battle the Italians in Nice, Parisians, irrepressible under the noses of German soldiers, tip their hats at the George V. subway station. Boys and girls of teen age risk prison and death trying to escape to join the De Gaulle forces. Poles turn in desperate rebellion on their German watchdogs.—New York Herald Tribune.

SEWING FOR WAR RELIEF

By Anne Adams



The recent day I spent visiting headquarters of the various organizations interested in war-relief sewing was heart-warming. From groups of women, from individuals, a constant stream of warm, colorful clothes is pouring in. Everywhere women are turning left-over lengths of material and the most useless-looking scraps into gay and useful articles for shipment overseas.

Some Practical Hints

Children's garments, I was told, should be of the self-service kind so that they can be put on without adult assistance. Dresses for girls are urgently needed, and so are night clothes and underwear, especially slips and bloomers of outing flannel. (These latter, due to the colder climate, are worn all summer long.)

Little boys of all ages need wool shorts, and mannish little jackets and sleeveless vests that are snug and warm. Housedresses with long sleeves are in demand for women, as are undergarments and nightwear. Long sleeves are requested on children's garments also, as are deep hems to make adjustments easy. Buttons should be sewed on firmly, and scraps of material for mending purposes are thoughtful things to include.

Finished garments, whether one or a whole bundle, will be warmly welcomed at the local branches of the various organizations interested in war relief work, such as the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and similar organizations. You may deliver

them in person, or mail them in, knowing that everything will be thankfully received and sent off on the first possible boat.

Clothes for civilian relief may be made in any size or color or material, although the sturdier the fabric, and the brighter the color, the better. For readers who wish to do their bit, the Anne Adams patterns sketched are offered as suggestions of practical styles in needed garments.

Pattern 4610 a simple-to-make outfit for boy or girl, comes in children's sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Size 6, girl's jacket and hat, takes 1½ yards 35 inch fabric and skirt, 1¾ yards; boy's jacket, 1 yard 35 inch fabric and trousers, ¾ yard.

Pattern 4562, to be made in outing flannel, comes in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6, nightgown takes 2½ yards 39 inch fabric; size 8, slip and bloomers, 2½ yards 36 inch fabric.

Pattern 4770 suggests a gay cotton print. It comes in misses' and women's sizes 16, 18, 20, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 takes 4¼ yards 35 inch fabric.

Pattern 4771 so easy to put on, comes in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6 takes 2¾ yards 36 inch fabric and ¾ yard contrast.

You may obtain these Anne Adams Patterns by sending 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

An Unnamed Wood

Is Substitute For Bruyere Root Used In Making Briar Pipes

The St. Thomas Times-Journal says: An English wood has been discovered after months of research, to take the place of the bruyere root from which briar pipes are made. But the name of the wood is a secret.

Great Britain exports eighty per cent. of the world's briar pipes; and the pipes are not made of briar at all. The name is a corruption of "bruyere," the heather root from French North Africa round the Atlas Mountains.

For years Britain has been turning it into 400 different designs for the world's pipe smokers, and, now that bruyere is no longer available, the quest for a substitute has been intensified. One authority for this is the editor of "Tobacco," London, England, who says the search has in fact been going on since the briar began to supplant the clay, the meerschau and the calabash.

All the forests of the British Empire have been explored for a root as fragrant, as lasting when smoked and as comely to look upon as the heather bush from the country of the Foreign Legion.

Its discovery may enable Britain to export pipe woods as well as to maintain an industry for which she is renowned. But what the new wood is cannot yet be disclosed.

Do Not Require Numbers

British Capable Of Accomplishing Much With Very Inferior Force

Almost the sole specific encouraging detail which Mr. Churchill allowed to appear in his speech on the Mediterranean fighting was, paradoxically enough, a revelation of weakness. "Very few people realize how small were the forces with which Gen. Wavell took the bulk of the Italian masses in Libya prisoners." He actually had only 30,000 men in the desert; these defeated and dispersed an army of perhaps 200,000, capturing or killing 120,000 of them. Swift as was the return of the German tanks through Cyrenaica later, defeating the one armored brigade and driving back the single infantry division which had been left on guard, theirs was a feat in no way comparable to Wavell's. The Germans have accomplished great things by missing overwhelming superiority of force. This one detail from Mr. Churchill shows what great things the British are capable of accomplishing with an astonishingly inferior force.

Use Tear Gas

Research Experts Find New Method Of Dealing With Grain Mites

Tear gas has become the chief ally of grain research experts in their battle against grain mites which have threatened thousands of bushels of stored Canadian wheat.

Dr. B. N. Smallman, Dominion entomologist co-operating with the board of grain commissioners, reported that the gas is being used in many western grain storage bins to combat mites.

"I have just come back from a trip through the west, demonstrating the use of tear gas in battling mite infection," said Dr. Smallman. He added that although the idea was only two months old, it is being used already.

Dr. Smallman said it had not yet been determined whether one treatment would rid infested wheat of mites, found chiefly in temporary grain storage annexes.

Dr. Smallman said that in a demonstration at an infested wheat elevator annex near Winnipeg, effective results had been shown within 24 hours. The minute insects, described as bubbles of water with legs, were killed quickly by the gas vapor that seeped through the grain. Use of tear gas, said the entomologist, does not endanger the milling or baking qualities of wheat.

Before being ceded to the Russian Empire in the eighteenth century, Finland was a Swedish colony for 500 years. It became an independent state in 1918.

The Grand Canyon first was explored by Major Powell, a one-armed school teacher, in 1869. He dared what Indians and frontiersmen were afraid to try.



ILLNESS AND LOSS OF TIME

On any given day as many as 25,000 industrial workers in Ontario are away from their jobs because of sickness, Dr. Grant Cunningham, Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, writes in the current issue of "Health," organ of the Health League of Canada.

Sickness is the main cause of lost time from work, ten times as great as that due to industrial accidents, reports Dr. Cunningham, an authority on industrial health.

"Under stress of war production, sickness absence increases by as much as 50 per cent.," he continues. "The excess is not due to respiratory and digestive disturbances, but rather to indefinite minor complaints of ill-health and discomfort associated with an acute sense of physiological function."

The main cause for this increased ill-health is described as inadequate rest, physical or mental or both. "Resistance to disease is lowered, mental outlook is distorted and illness ensues," he writes.

At least half the total time lost through sickness could be prevented, Dr. Cunningham claims.

Recognizing the importance of keeping men who are engaged in war work healthy, the British government has required the employment by war industries of physicians and nurses, not for the treatment of disease but rather to make readily available to workers in industry the benefits of day-to-day supervision of personal health, and of conditions of living inside and outside the factory which affect health.

The Health League of Canada has recently inaugurated a committee on industrial health. Their first task has been the preparation and distribution of a series of health posters and leaflets.

A Smart Answer

A woman estate owner collected her own rents in order to save expense. She found one of her tenants in a discontented frame of mind and, thinking that attack might be the best defence, she began with a complaint of her own. "Your kitchen, Mrs. Brown," she said, "is in a very bad state."

"Yes, ma'am, it is," the tenant agreed. "And you would look the same way if you hadn't had any paint on you for five years."

Great Britain has granted another loan of five million pounds (\$20,000,000) to China.

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DAUGHTER OF DESTINY

—BY—
Eleanor Atterbury Colton

CHAPTER VII.

The party that evening was even more elaborate than usual. Devona recognized that fact the instant she stepped into the spacious drawing room. Vara, in a new dinner gown of gold lame that made her look like a ray of desert sun herself, was holding special court for all the members of her cast and for some of the more important guests from the Palm Springs Hotel. People whose approval would matter.

Hesitating in the wide, arched doorway, Devona watched unnoticed for a moment, and listened to Vara's skillfully cadenced laughter.

"Reba, darling," she was saying to one guest wreathed in smiles and too many diamonds and yards of billowing gray chiffon, "I want you to meet Paul Darnell. He's the vicious first-nighter who simply never has a kind word to throw to struggling actors."

Paul Darnell! Devona had seen that name often on the Stage and Screen page of a Los Angeles newspaper. One of the outstanding critics. His judgment would make "Fools in Paradise" a hit—or a flop—overnight! No wonder Vara was turning on her charm full strength.

Mr. Darnell lifted one dark eyebrow, bowed gallantly. "I save my kind words for artists like your, Miss Vadne."

Talbot discovered Devona a moment later and thrust a frosted glass into her hand.

"Here, drink this and see if it won't do something for that woe-begone look on your sweet mug." He grinned and sat down beside her. "Why are you hiding off here in the corner?"

Devona sipped the drink, tried to smile. "Oh, trying to keep out of the way."

"Uh-huh. I thought I saw the great Darnell give you the cold shoulder a moment ago," he nodded, took Devona's hand. "Don't let that long-haired sour-puss get you down."

"I won't. But I do wish I knew more about the theatre. I feel so—so out of things."

He smiled down at her and Devona really tried to notch her chin higher. But she couldn't force down the cocktail. And a little later even the delicious dinner didn't tempt her. She only toyed with the food and fought a desperate desire to escape from that long, brilliant table, fly back to the haven of her own room.



After coffee and liqueurs had been served, Barnard gave her the signal and she and Tal moved, as if aimlessly, toward the piano. She was an adult in a very adult world. She'd show them she did belong.

"Make it casual," Barnard had suggested earlier. "Just you and Brasher move up to the piano after dinner while every one's bored stiff trying to keep up scintillating conversation. It'll catch on. You see."

It did catch on, too. Little by little each of the twosomes or threesomes scattered around the long drawing room, interrupted their talk, their bright, brittle laughter, to listen. Until finally the whole group paid homage to Devona's really lovely, young voice by listening, not politely, but really caught in spite of themselves.

"Swell," Talbot murmured sotto voce, winked at her as they finished the first number.

"Delightful," some woman said above the spatter of applause.

"More."

In the middle of the second number, Devona realized that some one else had come to stand in the arched doorway. From the tail of her eyes, she made sure what it was the sudden leap of her heart had told her. Dale! But he wasn't expected until the next morning. Still—their eyes met for a fleeting instant—there he was. His smile warmer, his tall slenderness better looking than she'd remembered. He smiled a greeting, gave her a mocking little salute.

After that, she sang for him. Sang for the pleased surprise in his face, for the warm appreciation in his smile. And for the swelling tide of happiness within herself that simply had to find expression.

When Devona had sung all the numbers they'd planned and several more besides, her little audience finally released her. She bowed her last thanks graciously, slipped away from the piano toward Vara, anxious for the first word of approval she felt sure she must now have earned.

"Very nice," Vara drawled as Devona drew near. "I didn't know we had another exhibitionist in our midst."

For an instant Devona couldn't believe the frosty coldness she heard in her mother's voice. Not until she looked straight into her eyes and saw there cold, measureless fury!

"Thanks so much. And now Paul, dear, what was that you were telling us before we were interrupted?"

Mute with embarrassment, Devona pressed her lips hard to still their quivering, murmured some excuse and escaped to the verandah. Dale caught up with her just as she sank, trembling, to a shadow-hidden bench, drew a long, sobbing breath of the balmy night air.

"Lovely, Devona. Why didn't you tell a guy you were a songstress?" and took her hand in his.

"I'm not—really. But, Mr. Barnard thought people might be amused. That Vara—might—"

"Amused is no word for it. You have talent, young lady. Real talent."

Devona shrugged. As if talent counted for anything. "Thanks, mister. You're very kind," she managed lightly, but her spirits sagged heavily.

"No, I'm not. You have talent and beauty and youth and—" he hesitated, his voice breaking on a husky little laugh. "and are sweetness. No wonder I couldn't get you out of my mind all week."

Dale's eyes smiled at her, saved her from the tears that threatened.

"What! Thinking of me instead of dope runners?" Devona teased, trying to take her cue from his light banter. But it was no use. One gleaming tear escaped from the corner of her eye, slipped stealthily down her cheek.

Dale tipped her face up so he could look into her eyes. "Something's haywire," he said, serious now. "Aren't you going to tell me?"

For a moment, Devona just looked deep into those clear blue eyes while her heart stood on tip-toe. Then, suddenly, nothing was wrong. Nothing mattered, even. Except what his eyes were saying.

Dale's grasp on her arm tightened. "You're lovely, Devona. So lovely I can hardly believe you're real."

A little silence—a lovely, warm silence that wrapped them into a special little world of their own. While their eyes said things their lips hadn't found words for yet. And then shattering, Vara's

voice broke into that magic world and it fell into a thousand glittering fragments.

"Dale, darling! I didn't know you'd arrived."

Dale stiffened and turned away. "Hello, Vara. Yes, I got through a little early so—here I am."

"Devona, my angel," Vara's voice was clear and smooth but still cold. Terribly cold. "Will you excuse Dale now?" Vara stood silhouetted in the open door, the soft light behind her making a halo through the soft, gold tendrils of her hair. "I want to talk to you, Dale, about the new set."

"Be right with you," Dale promised and turning to Devona, "You're not forgetting our date for a swim to-morrow morning, are you?"

Devona shook her head. Forgetting it! It had been the one bright light in this whole strangely dark week. "Of course not."

"Good. Daybreak, then. Two pool's lengths. See you then." Dale caught her hand, pressed it firmly. "Goodnight and sweet dreams."

Then he was gone, following Vara into the lighted room beyond. Devona stood one hand pressed against her heart to quiet its thunder. Sweet dreams. She must be dreaming right now. Reality couldn't be so unbelievably nice!

As she slipped along the verandah, avoiding the crowded drawing room, and up to her own room, a happy smile curved her lips. Because a new thought pushed her first worries out of her mind—at least for the moment. Dale cared—a little. She was sure of it. Not that he'd said a word. Not that there was really any reason save her own wishful thinking. Still—she was sure. Something told her so.

Without turning on the light, Devona went to the open window and slipped out onto the little balcony. Pressing her flushed cheeks against the cold grilled iron balustrade, she breathed deeply of the warm fragrance from the garden below. Dale cared. Nothing else mattered, now. Not even Vara's anger.

"Daughter of a strange destiny," she murmured to the stars that glittered almost within reach. And the old fakir had said 'a great love.' He'd been so right. Smiling in the dark she shut her eyes as if to hold within her all the happiness that was suddenly welling high within her.

Daughter of a strange destiny, indeed. And below her, in the richly panelled library, Vara's silk-smooth voice began to weave the pattern for another chapter of Devona's destiny.

(To Be Continued)

Made Dramatic Escape

Nine Interned Airmen Got Away From French Somaliland Camp

The dramatic escape of Flying Officer K. A. Lawrence of Quebec together with eight other airmen from an internment camp in French Somaliland was revealed when the group rejoined their squadrons.

The Canadian, a member of the Royal Air Force, escaped with Sgt. W. H. Tomlin of Liverpool, Sgt. A. B. Houston of Glasgow, and six South Africans.

Lawrence, Tomlin and Houston were forced to land after bombing Dessie, Ethiopia. One bomb exploded as the machine touched the earth, the Canadian officer receiving splinters in the heel. The South Africans made a forced landing in the same area.

On the night of April 16, with medicine bottles of water crammed in their pockets, they crept past sentries through a triple row of barbed wire, groping through darkened streets of the native quarter of Jibuti where dogs howled dismally at every loosened stone.

They obtained the services of Greek guides and made for open country. Just before daybreak, weary and footsore with the heavy going in loose sand, they crossed the frontier into British Somaliland whence a patrol boat later took them to Aden.

Some of Napoleon's letters were so illegible that they were mistaken for maps of a battlefield, says a London historian.



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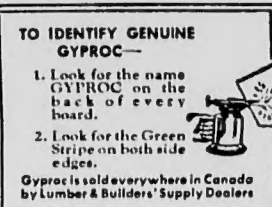
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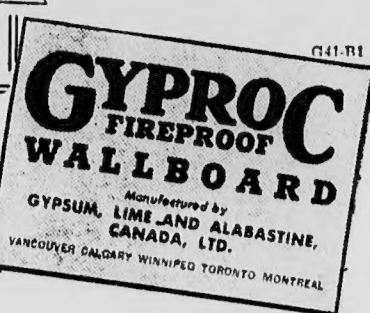
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GEMS OF THOUGHT

INFLUENCE

Influence is the exhalation of character.—William Mackergo Taylor.

The spirit of a person's life is ever shedding some power, just as a flower is steadily bestowing fragrance upon the air.—Thomas Star King.

The good man imparts knowingly and unknowingly goodness; but the evil man also exhales consciously and unconsciously his evil nature hence, be careful of your company. Mary Baker Eddy.

Planets do not govern the soul, or guide the destinies of men, but trifles, lighter than straws, are levers in the building up of character.—Tupper.

A word or a nod from the good, has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch.

Forming characters! Whose?—our own, or others?—Both. And in that momentous fact lies the peril and responsibility of our existence.—Elihu Burritt.

Casualties In Greece

Comparatively Small In Their Force Says Australian Army Minister

Total Australian casualties in Greece—including killed, prisoners and missing—probably were less than 3,000 out of a force of 16,000 men, Army Minister Percy Spender declared. He said he based his estimate on despatches received from Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the Australian Imperial

2412

Australia Takes Over Cars

Private Motor Vehicles Will Be Used For Military Purposes

Australian Army Minister Percy Claude Spender has confirmed that private motor vehicles will be commandeered for military purposes in Australia, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

"Fair prices will be paid for trucks and lorries, some of which will be used by troops at home and some by troops abroad," the minister was quoted as saying.

Supply Minister McBride announced a re-adjustment in the scale of gasoline rationing to achieve the government's objective of a reduction in civilian gasoline consumption of 33 per cent. below the pre-war level.

Under the new scale private motorists will be allowed only enough gasoline to give them a mileage of 2,000 annually. This is the same as the amount allowed in Britain.

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J. E. Gooder - Editor & Manager

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. STRANGE

With all the extra summerfallow
being done this year farmers have a
golden opportunity of killing great
quantities of WeedsWild oats are one of the worst
robbers of the farmer's grain. The
roots of the wild oat plant in average
soil occupy as much space as the
wheat roots, and a wild oat plant
uses as much precious moisture as a
wheat plant. Three weeks after the
seed germinates the wild oat roots
are down 25 inches; by harvest time
they are often down 6 ft! It is there-
fore important to get rid of this pest,
and it can be done with care and
patience.If wild oats are plentiful, the land
in most cases should not be ploughed
during the summerfallow, but
only surface cultivated, and only to
a depth of three inches. Let the
plants grow until they are in the
three or four leaf stage; they are
then at their weakest. When cut at
this stage with a disc or a cultivator
the plant will die. If it is taller the
joints will root and grow; and if it
is smaller another plant will often
grow from the same root. The main
idea is to induce the seeds to germi-
nate and the plants to grow, and then
to kill them by shallow cultivation,
and to repeat this operation from
time to time throughout the summer
season.Following factors have tended to
raise price: Australian wheat in storeis reported to be 55 million bushels
as compared to 121 million bushels
a year ago -- U.S. southeastern crop
conditions very unfavorable -- Final
Argentine crop report indicates com-
bined wheat and rye production re-
duction 13 million bushels -- U.S.
85 percent parity loan legislation
has been signed by Mr. Roosevelt
and becomes law.Following factors have tended to
lower price: Seeding of rye for har-
vest in 1941 for 13 northern hemis-
phere countries up 4 per cent -- U.S.
winter wheat crops continue to make
generally satisfactory progress. Moi-
sture conditions are excellent in Ar-
gentina -- Reliable reports indicate
that food supplies in continental Eu-
rope are still sufficient to prevent
serious distress.**"It's Here"**The warm spring we have
hoped for. Feeling tired!

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Drinks and Light Lunches**"GOD BLESS OUR BRAVE
DADDY OVERSEAS"**FOR EVERY CANADIAN who sails the deep, for every
airman who flashes through the skies, and for every
other man in the fighting forces, the prayers of
the nation "rise like a fountain, night and day."In times of crisis our people stand steadfast. In
daily devotions they renew the flame of faith and
arm with unseen powers their warriors in the field.Oftentimes they discern the Unseen Hand.
Witness the miracle of Dunkirk. Witness, too, inthe darkest hours the emergence of great inspiring
figures to steady the ranks of Democracy and fire
its courage and confidence.Church bells are ringing throughout Canada
calling men and women to worship and sacrifice
in defence of our freedom, the sanctity of our
homes and the future of our children.Translate your faith into works by buying Victory
Bonds.

National Committee, Victory Loan 1941, Ottawa, Canada

**DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Report No. 2**

For Period Ending May 26, 1941

Issued by the direction of Hon. D. B. MacMillan, Minister of Agriculture.

GENERAL—Crop conditions at this time are less satisfactory than they were on May 13. Continued dry weather has retarded growth of all crops, including pastures and forage crops. Live stock are not doing as well as could be expected due to lack of good pastures and dairy production is being restricted.

A period of cool, dry, windy weather was terminated on May 24 and 25 when precipitation occurred along the western section of the province. From north-west of Edmonton to the south of the province rain occurred with snow from Calgary to Innisfail as well as in other local areas. This storm brought much needed relief, but the amount of moisture in most districts is inadequate for any length of time. Reference to the table on precipitation will indicate that the situation is poor compared with the normal.

The Peace River district is the brightest. Good rains have occurred and crop growth has been satisfactory, although sub-soil moisture is inadequate to carry the crops for any great time.

High winds have caused some soil drifting. In some parts the drifting has been severe and in the Smoky Lake district it was reported to be the worst in the history of the district.

Although growth of crops has been retarded by drought and germination is slow, crops are not suffering unduly. In the case of pastures and forage crops, however, growth has been poor resulting in limited supplies of feed for stock. The hay crops in some areas will be short, due to the prolonged period of dry weather.

Frost was reported from a number of districts about May 20th, causing varying degrees of damage. There have been no reports of insects causing harm to growing crops as yet.

Wheat seeding is completed except for odd fields, and coarse grains are about 80% sown. Farmers have delayed the seeding of coarse grains and forage crops until moisture conditions are better. Heavy weed growth is reported by many correspondents. Summerfallow is well under way in the southern part of the province.

Reports from correspondents indicate that a reduction of approximately 20% in the wheat acreage will take place. The increase in oats is estimated at about 12% and barley about 17%. Larger increases in coarse grain acreage are anticipated when final figures are obtained and if moisture conditions become more favorable for seeding these grains. Farmers have delayed sowing oats and barley because the soil has been too dry for germination.

Live stock continued to make good progress although short pastures are delaying their return to normal flesh. Dairy cows are suffering most. Farmers have found it necessary to feed hay to keep up milk production. Young stock are doing well with numbers above last year. The hog population is on the increase and much interest is being shown in sheep production.

Dairy production is being maintained largely due to the increased number of cows being milked. Unless pasture conditions improve soon it is likely that the yield of milk will decline.

A Matter of Insurance

Picture the plight of a Chairman of the Board of Directors who reports at the annual meeting of his company that his colleagues had taken out ten thousand dollars fire insurance policy to protect plant buildings and equipment valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

At home that evening he would likely explain that he had had a very hard day and that he was now ex-chairman of the board.

"Ah," you say, "that can't happen to any Canadian business in this modern day!"

But don't reach such a conclusion too hurriedly. Have you stopped to consider that the Dominion of Canada—our ace business institution—may be under-insured?

Europe is in flames. And that huge conflagration will surely catch Canada

if the blaze is not checked on the other side. That is irrefutable.

In the light of this understanding, with the full knowledge that unless fiery Nazism is brought under control at its source, Canada stands to lose everything, what action should Canadians take from the viewpoint of good business?

Canada's developed resources are measured by billions of dollars. Her undeveloped resources are so vast that they cannot be earmarked by the dollar sign. Our other assets of freedom and happiness are almost as precious as heaven itself.

The only insurance available to us is ever increasing production of material for the fire fighters overseas. That production hinges on the assets of Canadians in terms of dollars.

The present War Loan is an insurance premium, small enough in relation to the size of the policy we should take out for the protection of our very existence.

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Principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of Canada; the principal at any agency of the Bank of Canada, and the interest semi-annually, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

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10% on application; 15% on 15th July 1941; 15% on 15th August 1941;
20% on 15th September 1941; 20% on 15th October 1941;
20.71% on the 3% bonds on 12.52% on the 2% bonds, on 15th November 1941.

The last payment on 15th November 1941, covers the final payment of principal, plus .71 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and .52 of 1% in the case of the 2% bonds representing accrued interest from 15th June 1941, to the due dates of the respective instalments.

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Holders of Dominion of Canada 5% National Service Loan Bonds due 15th November 1941, may, for the period during which the subscription list is open, tender their bonds with final coupon attached, in lieu of cash, on subscriptions for a like or greater percentage of bonds, of one or both maturities of this loan. The surrender value of the National Service Loan 5% Bonds will be 102.15% of their par value, inclusive of accrued interest; the resulting adjustment to be paid in cash.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT OR TO ALLOT THE WHOLE OR ANY PART OF THE AMOUNT OF THIS LOAN SUBSCRIBED FOR CASH FOR EITHER OR BOTH MATURITIES IF TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE IN EXCESS OF \$600,000,000.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE MADE THROUGH ANY OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE, ANY VICTORY LOAN COMMITTEE OR MEMBER THEREOF, ANY BRANCH IN CANADA OF ANY CHARTERED BANK, OR ANY AUTHORIZED SAVINGS BANK, TRUST OR LOAN COMPANY, FROM WHOM MAY BE OBTAINED APPLICATION FORMS AND COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS CONTAINING COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE LOAN.

THE LISTS WILL OPEN ON 2ND JUNE 1941, AND WILL CLOSE NOT LATER THAN 21ST JUNE 1941, WITH OR WITHOUT NOTICE, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, 31st May 1941.

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DAUGHTER OF DESTINY

—BY—
Eleanor Atterbury Colton

CHAPTER VIII.

From the library window below, Dale stood watching the same shadow-patterned garden that Devona studied dreamily from above. But it wasn't dreaminess clouding Dale's eyes as he tamped brown curls of tobacco into the bowl of his pipe.

Vara, her bright head resting against the tapestried back of her carved chair, watched him covertly. "So you see, darling," she said smoothly, "the set as it is will be quite impossible."

Dale turned toward her, a faint scowl drawing fine lines between his dark brows. "How does it happen you're so late finding that out?"

"Because Talbot had to rewrite part of the second act. It simply didn't play well. My scenes were entirely too choppy."

"And the original set can't be rebuilt?"

She shrugged a masterful little gesture of disdain matching the soft point of her lips. "Oh Dale. That would be awful. It's so important to have a play well mounted. You know that."

"I know this will cost a neat little sum, too. Have you any idea how much?"

"Oh, not more than 2,000 or 3,000." She took a cigarette from a carved ivory box at her elbow, lit it slowly, her eyes studying him over the bobbing flare of the match.

"Good heavens, I should hope not." Dale's scowl deepened. "Two thousand or 3,000 more on top of what it's already cost me! That will just about clean me out."

"Don't be ridiculous, Dale." She let a pretty laugh drift toward him charmingly. "You talk as if you were penniless."

But Dale wasn't laughing. "I am—just about."

Rising lithe and graceful as a cat, Vara moved toward him. "Down to your last million, are you, darling?" she teased, mocking his gravity. "But think how much money our play will make for you some day!"

His lips twisted into a grim smile. "Maybe. I'm not counting those chickens yet, however. If it gives Tal the break he needs, that's all the profit I'll ask."

"I know, darling." Vara's mood changed instantly. "And we simply must have that new set or he'll worry himself ill."

"Tal worries too damned much."

Roll MORE CIGARETTES WITH
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CIGARETTE TOBACCO

"Tal is an artist." Smiling, she laid slim, white, crimson-tipped fingers against his coat lapels. "His temperament, his moods, his trigger-taut nerves—all that is part of his genius. And if we are to protect, help him develop that genius—?"

Vara left the question in midair, watched Dale's face slyly as she snapped a blossom off a bouquet on the desk, fastened it into his coat lapel.

Then, when Dale didn't answer, she added softly, "And all that we are doing is for his sake, isn't it?"

He glanced at her sharply. "Yes, of course. Sometimes I wonder why I do it. Dad would have got him a job in a bank and told him to forget his artistic temperament."

"But your mother—?" Vara suggested quietly, following his every flickering change of expression. "Like you, she had faith in his genius, didn't she?"

A muscle along Dale's jawline jumped spasmodically. For a minute he only paced the room silently. Then, "Yes, she did. She'd have given anything to see him succeed."

"And you know, too, don't you, that I wouldn't have considered doing this play except to—please you?" she persisted, moving toward him again.

Flushing, Dale faced her, his eyes suddenly tormented.

"You know that, don't you, darling?" she repeated softly, slipped smooth white arms around his neck. "You said that without my help Tal could never put this over. Didn't you?"

For a long moment, Dale looked at her, his hands just touching the arms she'd coiled around his neck again, his lips not offering to accept the invitation her soft mouth extended. Then, finally as if he'd arrived at a deliberate decision, he bent, kissed her once.

"I understand," he said quietly. "Go ahead with the set, Vara. I'll send you a check."

Vara drummed a cigarette against

ENERGY For EVERYBODY



A grand flavour the whole family likes!

Bee Hive Golden Syrup

child out." Vara sagged into a chair, pressed her fingertips against her temples.

"And you can't keep her a secret, either. I suppose you realize. She looks too much like you, for one thing. And, for another, she's got a talent she won't want to hide behind any bushes," he said dryly, watching her.

Vara's gray eyes went hard. "Yes, so I discovered this evening. Little—showoff!"

"I'll bet half the people in that room are guessing she's more than just a friend," Barnard went on, jerking his head toward the drawing room. "Having a 19-year-old daughter isn't going to make you seem any younger, you know."

Vara drummed a cigarette against

ened that. "But nobody would guess that—unless they know about Devona."

Grimly, the beautiful lips set. "Then, they must not know."

"That's the stuff," Barnard sat erect suddenly. "Now you're talking."

"But what can I do?" She came to sit on the footstool before him, arms curved around her knees, head thrown back to reveal the slender column of her throat. "After all, I am responsible for her."

"Ship her off to some school. There must be places that would take her off your hands for—"

"A handsome tuition," she finished. "And I need every cent I can put my hands on."

Barnard was silent a moment. "How much is Brasher going to kick through with?"

"I told him we'd need between two and three thousand. He'll probably make it three," she smiled. "Dale doesn't quibble."

"Good." He tapped the ash off his cigar carefully. "That'll get us to New York all right and leave enough to farm the girl out somewhere."

"Poor youngster," Vara shook her head. "She's been shipped around so much. All her life—"

Vara stared beyond George, out the window to the garden, where Dale still paced rhythmically. Slowly, she nodded. "Yes, I guess you're right, George. I can't have her around here much longer."

Barnard, following her glance, smiled slyly over his cigar. "Of course, there is one other possible solution."

Vara glanced at him sharply. "What do you mean?"

"One that wouldn't cost you even a year's tuition at some school." Calmly he tossed his cigar stub into an ash tray, pulled a new one from his vest pocket and bit off the end.

"Well—?"

"Let her marry Dale."

Vara stiffened, a scowl etching lines in her forehead. "What are you talking about?"

"Sure. Give the girl a couple more weeks, and she'll have him snagged. Dale's nearer her age than yours, my sweet. And he's pretty badly smitten already. Or hadn't you noticed?"

Vara flung herself out of her chair, paced to the window, her quick anger visible even in the set of her head. "That child! Dale's not a fool."

"He's a young man and susceptible. And Devona's no infant," Barnard reminded her ruthlessly.

"But she's entirely too young to think of marriage!"

Barnard smothered a wry smile. "You were married at 17 yourself, if I remember correctly."

"Well, I don't intend that Devona shall—!" Savagely, she bit her lip, stared into the darkened garden.

"Shall have your friend, Dale?" Barnard finished quietly. "Then I suggest you set a maid to packing her trunks to-morrow. The sooner she's out of the way, the better."

Vara nodded. "Yes, the sooner the better."

In the room just above, Devona sat, still dreaming, smiling happily as she watched Dale measuring the shadowy garden in long-paced strides. "Dale," she whispered softly to the darkness. "Dale," and it seemed to answer to everything.

(To Be Continued)

Important Advantage

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The single cross bar of this bicycle, running from just beneath the handle bars to a point on the rear half just above the sprocket, has a slip joint with a single nut for tightening. The machine breaks apart at this point so that the two wheels may be folded together while the handle bars will swing downward for greater compactness. Scientific American.

German newspapers carry advertisements asking for blotting paper from which to make leather substitutes.

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"Heavens, is that fat woman ME?" When the mirror shows you're not just "pleasingly plump" any more—what to do?

Diet, everyone says. And diet is right, if it's the scientific low-calory one. Skipping courses won't do, for it's calories, not quantities that build fat.

You might think it fattening to eat "whole" meals! But you can lose on them if they're low-calory foods. A lamb chop has only 100 calories, a baked potato 100, 3 stalks of asparagus 20, two cookies 100. A real lunch—only 320 calories!

You can even eat delicious sweet desserts! Only you'll choose date graham pudding (100 a serving), not Brown Betty (500); lemon ice (100), not a chocolate walnut sundae (425)!

But if you don't know your calories what damage you can do with ONE dish. A serving of lamb stew with dumplings has 440 calories. Two buttered waffles are 600! So get yourself a calory chart as a diet guide. Be good, don't weaken, and you'll lose two pounds a week!

Our 32-page booklet gives a calory chart, 3-day liquid diet to start reducing and 42 tasty low-calory menus.

Send 15 cents in coins for your copy of "The New Way To A Youthful Figure" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

- 116—"How to Choose and Care for Your Dog"
- 185—"Swing's the Thing in Golf"
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- 168—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing To Do"
- 160—"Planning and Budgeting Your Wedding"
- 129—"The Meaning of Dreams."

Mentioned In Literature

Poultry Has Always Played Important Part Since Earliest Times

In the social customs, religion, and literature of all nations from time immemorial, poultry has played an important part, particularly in literature. Among the best known references is that to the hen, and the gathering of the chickens under her wings, in the Gospel according to Matthew; and the stark drama of the cockerow also referred to in Matthew. Before Christian times, the rooster was the war emblem of the Goths, and later in Christian times was placed on church steeples to remind man not to deny his Lord.

Photographic Record

A photographic record will be made shortly of all Scotland's famous buildings, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. The photographs are expected to prove valuable if the buildings are damaged in enemy air attacks.

EASIER ON
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DAILY MAIL
Cigarettes
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Vara drew Dale into a chair, draped herself on its arm and pressed his head against her breast. "My poor, tired boy," she said caressingly.

Then, releasing himself from the circle of her white arms, he walked quickly from the room. Not back quickly from the room. Not back but through opened French windows out into the deserted garden beyond.

Vara watched his retreating shadow. All the softness had gone now from her gray eyes. A little smile curved her beautiful lips.

Behind her, as if he'd been waiting for a cue, George Barnard strolled in from the hallway.

"Well, what luck?"

"Lots of luck. It was simple. He's sending me a check tomorrow." Barnard shifted his big cigar from one side of his mouth to the other. "Now what about our other problem?"

Vara turned from the mirror. "Devona, you mean?"

"What have you decided to do about her?"

"Nothing—yet. I can't put the

her fingernail, her face clouded with annoyance.

"Unless you want to start playing character parts."

"I don't," she snapped. "And you know it. I couldn't bear that growing old and fading and—!" she shuddered. "having to compete against my own daughter!"

Sudden tenderness in his eyes almost betrayed him, but he said curtly enough, "You'll be 40 in June. That's not juvenile." Then his smile soft-

FEMALE PAIN

Women who suffer painful, irregular periods with nervous, moody spells due to functional cause should find Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound simply marvellous to relieve such distress. Pinkham's Compound is made expressly to help weak, tired women to go smiling thru difficult days. Over 1,000,000 women have reported amazing benefits. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Westcott Notes.

The Westcott W.I. met with Mrs. MacFarlane last month. The roll call was followed by the drawing of a question from the "question box." Mrs. C. Eckstrand reviewed "Inside Europe" this month. Each member gave a two minute talk on some interesting invention then two quilt tops which were made last month were shown. A quilting day was set for Monday, June 2, and Mrs. MacFarlane gave a short reading. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Hughes is away during June, Mrs. Ed Klinck, who is representing our group at the Provincial Convention being held in Calgary, will have the meeting at her home this month. Please note there will be a flour sack contest at this meeting. Meeting closed with "God Save The King and lunch was served by the hostess.

Burnside Notes

(Too late for last week)

Mrs. B. A. Woods, Miss S. Zook, Mrs. Wm. Lyons, Mrs. N. Eckel and Mrs. Otto Bittner attended the Provincial W.I. Convention in Calgary this week.

A young ewe purchased from the Wm. Lyon's flock last fall by Mrs. B. Woods, is the proud mother of triplets, all doing fine.

Mrs. R. Pack of Raymond accompanied by her two children, spent the weekend holidays with her parents, Mr and Mrs. James Sheils.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. Lyons and Howard were Sunday dinner guests of Fred Metz and Mrs. Edna Dowell.

Leut. B. A. Woods spent the week end with his family here.

The Lone Pine W.I. held a very successful picnic on Saturday, May 24th. Mona School won the ball tournament with Jutland as runner-up. The dance on Friday evening also drew a splendid crowd and was very successful financially for the ladies of the Institute.

Mr. Reinhart Fritz left last week for a position in a Calgary Service Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Dowler of Coronation are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ed Styles and Mr. Styles, on their return from Peachland, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cipperly, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Liesemer and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Durrant of Calgary came up for the dance on the 23rd.

Unemployment Insurance Starts July 1.

Unemployment Insurance becomes an actuality in Canada from July 1. For the workers who are subject to periods of unemployment through no fault of their own it will mean the difference between being on relief or charity and the self respect of having provided for their own welfare through a plan of insurance savings.

The plan is one of co-operation between the employer, the employee and the Government. Each makes a contribution based on the weekly wages earned by the employee. To the amount contributed by the employer and the amount deducted from the employee's wages, the Government adds one-fifth of the total, and pays for the cost of operation. These contributions are similar to insurance premiums, and accumulate against the day when the worker, either male or female, becomes unemployed. Then in a very short time the worker begins to receive weekly checks which will continue for a limited period of unemployment.

This, briefly, is the unemployment insurance plan which becomes a law of Canada, just as it has been a law in Great Britain for over 30 years. With the experience of the British Act as well as the examples of the other countries to draw upon, the Unemployment Insurance Commission has created a plan which should operate with the least inconvenience to the employer and to the greatest possible benefit to the workers.

A unique and simple system of making contributions to the Fund, through the employer purchasing special stamps from the post office and affixing them each week in a book designed for the purpose, is the record of each worker's contribu-

tions, as well as the employer's. In this way every worker can find out exactly at any time where he or she stands in respect to Unemployment Insurance.

There are some classes of workers who are not eligible for Unemployment Insurance, and there are certain conditions which affect all workers. Both employers and employees should familiarize themselves with the terms of the plan which will be made available by the Postmaster in the locality you live.

A part of the plan is the opening of Employment Offices throughout Canada where workers may seek jobs and employers may seek workers. These offices will be opened as rapidly as possible to facilitate the most effective utilization of Canada's labor force during the war and in preparation for the return of workers to peacetime employment after war work has ceased.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our many friends for their expressions of sympathy during the death of our father, A. A. Gilson.

S. J. Gilson,
Mrs. J. A. Coulter,
Mrs. M. Rogers
and families.

J. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.

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Scientifically balanced feed for weaner
pigs, substitute for milk of sow.

Young pigs get a wonderful start if fed
this ration for 2 or 3 weeks after weaning.

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Be a Man Among Men!

You'll feel like a million dollars the minute you step out in that fine new uniform now ready for you. You'll be a man among men, a vital cog in Canada's great mobile war machine. You are needed to handle guns, tanks, armoured cars and other motorized equipment. Canada is waiting for YOU to spark them to victory. Canada wants ACTION. You want ACTION. This is your chance to get it.

The Canadian Active Army requires men for Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Armoured Cars, Tanks, Infantry, Transport and Supply, Medical and Ordnance and other branches of the Service. The Army is prepared to teach many trades and to train you to efficiently handle Canada's weapons of war.

Go to your nearest District Recruiting Office. Find out about these Units; how they work, what they do. See just where you'll fit in. See where any particular skill you possess can best be utilized. Then join up for ACTION!



RATES OF PAY IN THE RANKS

\$1.30 per Day with Board, Lodging, Clothing, Medical and Dental care provided. EXTRA: (1) Rates varying from 25c to 75c per day for skilled tradesmen while employed. (2) Dependent Allowances in Cash: \$35 to wife, \$12 each per month for 2 children—only 3 dependents per soldier.

Apply to nearest DISTRICT RECRUITING OFFICE
or any Local Armory

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D33

The High Road To Health

Comparatively few people in Canada, except those engaged in public health work and the medical profession, realize the tremendous improvement in the health of the people of this country which has been achieved in the past twenty years, and perhaps even fewer appreciate the immense advantage which this improved health is giving the Canadian war effort.

As a result of this general advance along the health front in the past two decades, the average Canadian to-day, not only enjoys the prospect of a longer life than he did about the time the first Great War came to an end, but he is better equipped to enjoy that longer life span and during the period of his lifetime a better chance to be of greater service to himself, his family, his fellow man and his country.

Much of this improved health which the Canadian of to-day enjoys is attributable to a wide extension of public health services on the part of the provincial and municipal authorities of the country. Much of it is due to the education of the public as to the importance of health and the steps which can be taken to ensure a wider distribution of the blessings of good health. Had it not been for the realization of the value and effectiveness of health measures, born of educational campaigns, the public would not have tolerated some of the health ordinances and regulations imposed upon them by those in authority. Measures which are now taken for granted would have raised a riot a quarter of a century ago.

It is only by taking a retrospective glance back a few years that one is able to appreciate how far Canada has travelled along the road to better health, but the comparison of conditions a few years ago with those of to-day is of real value, for not only does it graphically reveal what has been achieved but it brings home a realization of how much more can and, no doubt, will be done during the next decade or two in pressing towards the goal of buoyant health and a long disease-free life.

Some Remarkable Advances

Much of the gains which have been made during the past 20 years must also be laid at the door of advancement in the realm of medical science. The discoveries which have been made in this sphere are remarkable and with the co-operation of an enlightened public are resulting in the rout of many diseases which a few years ago were regarded as inevitable, though deplorable.

Serums have been discovered which have laid many of the communicable diseases flat on their backs. Sources of contamination, precursor of other diseases, have been revealed and removed. New medicines with magical properties, new anaesthetics and new methods of surgery, have rendered many diseases almost innocuous and have robbed operations of many of their former terrors.

To-day no one need die of tuberculosis or diabetes. Typhoid fever and small pox can be prevented, as well as diphtheria and some of the less dangerous communicable diseases. Even cancer and diseases of the heart can be cured or headed off, if discovered in the sufficiently early stages to enable proper precautions to be taken, even though these killers have not themselves yet been killed off.

Some of the results of improved living standards and readily available health services in recent years were indicated by data given in the House of Commons recently by Minister Mackenzie of the department of national health and pensions, when he compared the proportion of recruits to the armed forces who had to be rejected for physical unfitness since the outbreak of the war to September 30, 1940, as compared with the percentage of applicants for enlistment turned down during the first great war.

The comparison is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that health standards required for military service in the first great war were not nearly as rigid as they are to-day. Mr. Mackenzie quoted figures to show that rejections of recruits for the army in this war during the period under review totalled only 20 per cent., whereas during the first great war a survey made of 1,600 recruits from an agricultural and saw-mill country revealed that 43.6 per cent. suffered from physical defect in greater or less degree.

Another startling comparison of the "then and now" type was made recently by Hon. J. M. Uhrich, Saskatchewan Minister of Public Health, when he announced in the provincial legislature that during the first great war while 65,000 Canadians gave their lives in France another 65,000 died at home from tuberculosis. Such has been the progress in the battle against the great white plague since that time that the death rate from tuberculosis in 1939 was 52.8 per 100,000 of population and in Saskatchewan slightly less than half that figure.

More Co-operation Needed

Such results indicate that the public and public health authorities are on the right track, and all that is required to yield even greater results is continued and increasing co-operation with the medical profession and public health authorities in such measures as pasteurization of milk, inoculation against communicable diseases, and early diagnosis of other diseases which cannot be combated by serums, anti-toxins and other preventive devices.

When this co-operation is 100 per cent., even greater advances in general public health will be made.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVER

Buck it up right now
and feel like a million!

Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It pours out bile to digest food, gets rid of waste, supplies new energy, allows proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver gets out of order food decomposes in your intestines. You become constipated, stomach and kidneys can't work properly. You feel "rotten"—headachy, backachy, dizzy, dragged out all the time.

For over 35 years thousands have won prompt relief from these miseries—with Fruit-A-tives. So can you now. Try Fruit-A-tives—you'll be simply delighted how quickly you'll feel like a new person, happy and well again. 25c, 50c.

FRUIT-A-TIVESCanada's
Largest Selling
Liver Tablets

Would Be Appreciated

Two big lollipops interested the Queen during a visit to Salvation Army headquarters, where she inspected comforts from Canada and the United States for bomb victims. "That's just what my children like," Her Majesty said. "How very thoughtful. It is just these little things that make all the difference to people who have been bombed out."

Of all the senses, the sense of touch is the only one common to all things.

Falcons were among gifts to princes of China, about 2205 B.C.

Considered Bad Omen

Seaman's Prediction Of Disaster
When Cat Left Ship Came True

When a steam trawler's lucky black cat jumped ashore at Ross-lare, Eire, the crew looked at each other glumly, decided it was a bad omen. The cat had been on the ship four years.

"I warned the other members of the crew we should have bad luck," said one seaman.

A few hours later the vessel struck a rock east of Carnsore Point, Wexford, Eire. The crew of 11 were rescued by Ross-lare harbor lifeboat six hours later after they had saturated their bedding with coal-oil and set it ablaze as a distress signal.

"There was a sudden grinding crash," one of the trawlermen said afterwards, "and those who were asleep below were flung from their bunks. We rushed on deck to find the vessel developing a heavy list. When we lowered the boat the ropes were carried away and the boat capsized. We managed to right it and bale out the water."

On The Air

Everyday Life Of London Family
Theme Of Broadcast

Everyday life of a London family while enemy bombers rained a destruction on the capital forms the theme of a broadcast series in which a Canadian soldier plays a prominent role.

"Front Line Family" is the name of the series, broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation to the Dominion and other parts of the Empire six nights weekly.

Private John McLaren of (676 Thurlow Street) Vancouver, plays the role of a Canadian airman in the serial and also acts as announcer. He meets the family, described as the "British Family Robinson," at a canteen and later is billeted on them.

McLaren has been granted three months' leave of absence for work on the program with the B.B.C.

SELECTED RECIPES

VANILLA WAFER BANANA
PUDDING

- 22 Christie's Vanilla Wafers, small
 3/4 cup sugar
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup flour
 2 eggs, separated
 2 cups scalded milk
 1 1/2 teaspoons lemon juice
 3 Medium sized bananas
 2 teaspoons sugar

Line bottom of 7-inch casserole or pudding pan with wafers, small. Make a custard by combining sugar, salt and flour and gradually pour on the scalded milk and blend thoroughly. Cook 15 minutes in a double boiler, stirring frequently. Add egg yolks, stirring vigorously, and cook 2 minutes longer. Add lemon juice and allow to cool. Into wafer-lined pan put layers of sliced bananas. Pour custard over all. Beat egg whites stiff, add sugar and spread over top of custard. Place in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) 15 minutes to brown meringue. Six portions.

DIXIE CORNBREAD

- 1 cup white cornmeal
 3/4 cup flour
 1 tablespoon sugar
 3 teaspoons baking powder
 1 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup All-Brain
 1 1/4 cups milk
 1 egg
 1/4 cup melted shortening

Sift cornmeal, flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together. Add All-Brain, milk, beaten egg and shortening. Mix until flour disappears. Pour into greased pan and bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) about 30 minutes.

Yield: Nine 3-inch squares (9 x 9-inch pan). Note: If desired spread with butter while hot and serve creamed sausage or ham over the top. Sprinkle with paprika.

Anzac Is New Rose

California Cultivist Names Flower
For Australians And New Zealanders

Frederick H. Howard, of Montebello, near Santa Monica, California, internationally known rose cultivator has named his newest creation the Anzac in tribute to the Australians and New Zealanders who fought in Africa and Greece. The rose, a warm pink in color, is thornless and will bloom perpetually, Howard said. Its diameter is seven inches fully open.

In a single month (July, 1861), 336 inches of rain fell in Cherrapunji, India.



Arsenals Of Empire

Empire Wide Production Of War
Materials For Britain

Drums of war calling the Empire to arm produced a response even more far-reaching than the steady flow of men. The call generated in the Dominions and India a tremendous drive to arm those men. It accelerated the industrialization of far-flung lands.

The drive has become more empire-wide than in the First Great War, when, except for Canada's supreme effort, the other Dominions had to depend on Britain for the major share of their equipment. Now, however, industrially-expanded Canada, Australia, South Africa and India help Britain give the Empire the tools for victory.

Australia's arms industry employs 150,000 workers—70 times the number in the last war—and they turn out a flood of supplies ranging from airplanes to heavy tanks. Two Tiger moth training planes, one Wirraway and one single-wasp engine roll off assembly lines daily. The first Australian-made Bristol Beaufort bomber has just completed successful tests.

Pastoral New Zealand, always a food source, responded to war's demands by making Bren gun carriers, trench mortars, bombs, steel helmets and minesweepers. Authorities expect the dominion's small arms output to be doubled soon. New Zealand makes the airframes for Tiger Moths but imports engines, tires and instruments.

South Africa's industrial spurt came when France collapsed and all Britain's supplies were needed at home. The Union still must import small arms and airplanes but makes or assembles most of the other equipment necessary in modern war.

The production record is regarded as particularly impressive in that country with a white population of only 2,000,000, of whom 120,000 are in the armed forces. South Africa produces more than enough ammunition for her own forces, trench, mortars and howitzers.

India provides about 90 per cent. of her war requirements and has exported supplies to Kenya, Uganda and the Middle East. Rifles, machine-guns, small-arms ammunition, blankets and uniforms pour from Indian factories while others make 125,000 pairs of army boots daily for export to Britain.

To co-ordinate the work of these "arsenals of empire" Lord Linlithgow the viceroy, organized the Eastern Group Conference last October. Its long-range task was to ensure that all the empire countries in the eastern hemisphere should be as self-supporting as possible. This involved a system of exchange to ensure that whatever supplies one country lacked could be furnished by another another group member.

HOME SERVICE

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION
NEEDED BY HOME NURSE

Meet Family Ills Confidently

A responsibility, caring for the family's ailments! You want to be sure you're doing the right thing, leaving no stone unturned. And you can be sure when you have correct nursing information.

Perhaps your young baby has developed a scaly scalp. The best treatment is to oil his head at night with warm olive oil—then before his morning bath loosen the scales with his baby comb. After bathing, rub in more oil.

Do not be afraid to touch the fontanel or soft spot on his head. Washing the whole head daily is necessary to keep the scalp in good condition.

Or have you a bed patient to care for? If he has a fever the tongue and gums are apt to be coated. To relieve this condition use a solution of half glycerin and half lemon juice, which you apply with a toothbrush or a piece of gauze wound around a tongue depressor.

Can you read your patient's pulse correctly, give first aid in an emergency? Our 32-page booklet by a registered nurse will tell you how. Explains routine nursing in detail, also baby care and postoperative care. Gives information on recognizing, nursing contagious diseases.

Send 15 cents in coins for your copy of "What You Should Know About Nursing" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

- 116—"How to Choose and Care for Your Dog"
 185—"Swing's the Thing in Golf"
 174—"How To Be A Good Swimmer"
 168—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing To Do"
 160—"Planning and Budgeting Your Wedding"
 129—"The Meaning of Dreams."

One In A Million

Miss Irma Lien, 21, of Regent, N.D., is that rare individual you've often heard about—one in a million. She gained that distinction because she can't have a toothache. Her teeth, normal in every other respect, have no nerves. No nerves, no toothache.

The Huron Indians cultivated the sunflower before the coming of the white man. The plant furnished the Indians with hair oil, food, fodder, thread, and dye.

The transmission alone of a 25-ton medium tank, such as automotive industries are producing, weighs 7,600 pounds, or twice as much as a heavy automobile.

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More convenient, Presto-Pack—the new type of package, always ready for use. Just hang a package in your kitchen, you will be pleased with its handiness.

With one hand pull out one or more sheets as wanted, the package keeps the remainder free from dust for future use.

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The Fascist Dream Of A Mighty Roman Empire Is Shattered By War

(By Charles Towers)

Towards the creation of Mussolini's Roman Empire there flowed for some years large sums of money, wrung by onerous taxation from the Italian people who, even at the best of time are not overburdened with riches. Much of the taxation imposed was, indeed, of a capital nature, so that Italy itself has been impoverished in order that there might be a Fascist grandeur in the sands of Africa. Now that grandeur is vanishing especially as much of the expensive expenditure was carried out in great tracts of desert, the only value of which was strategic.

In Libya there were spent many millions of pounds in developing military, naval and air bases. The fact that the bulk of this expenditure was far beyond any real defensive needs of the territory had been obvious for some time. But it was all part of the Duce's dream of a new Roman Empire round the shores of the Mediterranean—"Mare Nostrum" as he liked to term it for the benefit of the poor, hood-winked Italian people. That dream of empire looks as though it will follow the course of a former Roman Empire which declined and fell. Those millions of pounds are now represented by deserted forts, rusty guns and sand-enveloped aerodromes.

In addition to the wasteful expenditure on armaments in Libya, Mussolini also spent considerable sums in unnecessarily flamboyant public works—a favorite outlet for dictators who seem to see in architectural extravagances some indications of their own "greatness." Thus, in all the bigger towns, the visitor to Libya saw magnificent Fascist hotels—but little business, and government offices which seemed out of all proportion to the revenue of the colony itself. Perhaps it was meant to impress the native population and foreigners with the powers of a totalitarian state. I do not think it achieved this object.

The scheme, however, which more than any other cost the Italian taxpayers vast sums of money was the colonization of Libya. It was, indeed, the pet scheme of Marshal Balbo, and one feels that with his death the driving power so essential to its planning and achievement also disappeared. Until recently there were in Libya thousands of Italian peasants who settled on small farms. Even under the most favorable conditions in peace-time their lot was not to be envied. Now in wartime, with communications with the home country largely severed and a retreating and broken army fleeing the country itself, the lot of these wretched peasants is deplorable.

The colonization scheme was, indeed, an expensive one. More than £15,000,000 was expended, and the average cost of placing each settler on his farm was over £1,500. The provision of water was the greatest expense, for not only had water to be found, but it had to be carried to its destination. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the whole scheme would ever have worked out profitably, and it is more than likely that the settlements would have been a constant drain on the Italian taxpayers.

Taking it all in all it is probable that the Italians sank over £50,000,000 in Libya, a large sum for a poor country, and it is more than probable that they will see none of this expenditure returned to them. The British know from bitter experience the folly of having specious schemes in land settlement. The advice of a sound Scottish farmer—had it been taken—might have saved Mussolini and his people a great deal of money.

One should not forget to mention the great Littoral road which ran all along the coast of Libya and which cost a considerable sum of money. It was a road on which one could, in peace-time, travel for miles without seeing any mechanical vehicle—and the camels one did meet hardly required such a fine highway. It has, however, been warmly welcomed by British troops.

In Italian East Africa and Abyssinia there has been a similar vast

expenditure of money on projects of every kind. Roads, harbors and military defences have all swallowed up millions. It has been estimated that, up to 1938, this part of the Fascist empire had already cost Italy £133,000,000.

In the inhospitable wastes of Italian East Africa the Italians had certainly accomplished some fine engineering feats. Assab, for instance, became a modern port, fully equipped and vastly changed from the desolate, open bay which once existed. There were wharves, warehouses and electric cranes but these seemed all out of proportion to the hinterland they were meant to serve. That, indeed, was the fault of most Italian colonial enterprises—the fact that the grandiose plans which were carried out lacked a proper perspective. They were magnificent, but not economic. Even that might have been excused if the Duce had planned out a long-term policy of peace; instead he chose to launch his people into war and thus jeopardized the whole of his Roman empire.

In addition to the moneys spent in Italian Africa considerable sums were expended in the Dodecanese Islands and Albania. The great bulk of this expenditure was on military works.

Perhaps even more tragic than the actual financial loss which Italy has suffered in the war is the plight in which thousands of poor Italian settlers find themselves. They have put everything into building up new homes in inhospitable lands, believing it to be for the glory of their country. Instead they find their leader has let them down and they stand to-day at the dangerous mercy of native tribes who cannot forget the brutalities and cruelties practised on them by such Italian military commanders as Marshal Graziani.

Mussolini has truly sacrificed the Italian people and their empire.

Civilian Unbeatables

People In England Are Earning George Medal For Heroism

Amid the dispatches telling of one German blitzkrieg on London there comes to hand the British Official Gazette containing a list of civilians to whom has been awarded the George Medal with reasons for the awards. Consider a few:

Thomas Davis is a Liverpool police constable called back from retirement to the war reserve. When an exploding bomb buried the people in a basement shelter and fire made their rescue hazardous he helped clear a passage to them. To prevent further falls of debris he then crawled into the hole thus made and supported the wreckage with his body. Smoke and fumes poured out and bricks fell on and around him, but he held that position for an hour, saving many lives. When taken out he was unconscious.

Assistant Nurse Mary Newman worked her way into a wrecked Southampton house, in which a bomb had killed four persons, to soothe a boy suspended by his ankles until he could be rescued. Debris was still falling, and a broken gas main threatened her with asphyxiation, but she kept the boy quiet until he was extricated.

Walter Field, leader of an A.R.P. rescue party, and Owen Parsloe, factory superintendent (a volunteer), tackled a job in a Bromley house which had collapsed on the occupants under weight of debris from the roof. There was a space of only two feet between the wreckage and the ground floor. Field and Parsloe tunneled under the wreckage, jacked it up and rescued a woman pinned under a bedstead by cutting through it with a hacksaw.

The list records many such acts of a people unbeaten by all that Hitler's bombers have done to them and undaunted by all that is threatened. They are the civilian unbeatables.—New York Times.

About 100,000,000 United States postage stamps are sold annually not for use in the mails, but for collections and dealers' stocks. 2412

British Mothers Praised

Women Who Came To Canada With Children Prove Resourceful

The little told tale of the courage and resourcefulness of the 700 British mothers who were sent to Canada with their children from evacuated English towns is revealed by Charlotte E. Whitton, executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council.

"The American public has heard a lot about the experiences of the little child refugees in a strange land but their mothers have been somewhat neglected. The placement of these women has been our most difficult problem," she said in a recent address in Chicago.

"A great majority of them have been perfect bricks, pitching in right away and finding jobs to support their families on their own," she went on. "English women are like that. They seem to be able to do a lot of things that you wouldn't expect."

"One titled lady of nearly 70, whose estates have been requisitioned by the government, arrived in Canada with only 10 pounds to her name. She soon had a job as a residence housekeeper at a salary of \$12 a week which, she said, was enough to provide her with church contributions and small comforts.

"But the answer for others has not been so simple. In some cases two mothers will double up their duties. One will find a job and the other will run the house and take care of all the children. We try to train those women who are not fitted for business employment. Some learn stenography and accounting and some have taken up dress modeling.

"One unusual case came to our attention not long ago," Miss Whitton recalled. "A woman who had been wealthy in England, started out for Canada with her butler and his wife. On the way over the exchange regulations were changed and she found herself without a cent. The butler got a job and is supporting his employer.

"What has been especially interesting to me is that a large number of these mothers, when they see their children placed in good homes, return to England for war work. One young woman I know left her three-month-old baby to go back and drive a truck. Her husband is fighting in Africa."

Needs Memory Course

Jack Armstrong of Amarillo, Tex., misplaced his hotel and his automobile in Los Angeles, but police found both. While he went to another hotel, police started telephoning. On their 16th call they found the hotel where Armstrong was registered. His car was parked nearby.

The valuable heartwood of a black walnut tree does not develop until the tree is 80 to 100 years old.

The Welland canal connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, at Welland, Ontario.

The man who makes the worst of things usually gets it.

Badly Damaged Vessels Repaired By Salvage Crews And Are Sailing Again

At a time like this every ship kept running helps directly to win the war.

The value to the nation of those who save ships which would otherwise be lost cannot be measured by any known standard. Those men are worth far more than their weight in gold, writes "Tafrail," distinguished British writer on naval affairs.

During a recent visit to a naval base I happened to meet the chief salvage officer of the area, whom I'd known long before the war. He and his men were then working for a private salvage firm; but when hostilities came they were taken over by the admiralty.

Nowadays they labor for the public good, and literally millions of pounds have been saved to the country by their efforts.

The wildest weather does not deter the salvors. Their services have been available day and night ever since the outbreak of war.

Up till the end of last year they have dealt successfully with 66 ships that have gone ashore through the ordinary hazards of navigation, or have been damaged by bombs, torpedoes, mines, fire or collision. I cannot describe a tenth of their successful efforts, but here are a few.

A destroyer damaged in collision was brought into harbor with her upper deck within nine inches of the water. A patch measuring 29 feet by 19 was fitted by divers under water, and the ship pumped dry and towed to a repair port. She is now back in service.

A large merchant vessel was bombed and set on fire. Two salvage ships went out to sea and brought the fire partially under control before taking her into harbor. Then the fire broke out again, raging furiously for three days. So they took the drastic step of beaching the ship and flooding the after holds, which successfully extinguished the flames. The vessel was only two years old and had cost £780,000 to build. Her cargo was worth another £400,000.

The total damage to ship and cargo did not exceed £150,000, so her salvage represented a saving of over one million. But for the help given she must have been lost.

Another ship, severely damaged by enemy bombs, was towed into harbor with a heavy list to port and her deck awash. She was successfully beached, and divers set to work to patch or plug all the main inlets, discharges and auxiliary valves, together with the bomb hole and over 100 splinter holes. The compartments were then pumped dry, and 15 days after being beached the ship was refloated and towed away for repairs.

A large tanker worth £500,000 was torpedoed and later bombed, shelled and machine-gunned by aircraft while in a helpless condition.

Racing to the spot the salvage

ship found her with six tanks, the engine-room and all the after compartments flooded. Her after deck was nearly awash, and her bows cocked well up. She seemed likely to founder, so pumps were put on board and the ship kept afloat for four days while divers went below and patched the bomb damage. The damaged compartments were then pumped dry, steering gear and auxiliary pumps put into working order, and the ship towed into port for repairs.

But for the salvage people she, too, must have been written off as a total loss.

Two destroyers had the misfortune to run ashore on a rocky coast in thick weather at the top of high water spring tides.

When the tide fell, both ships were high and dry, and in a very exposed and dangerous position. Experts said they were unsalvageable; but not so the chief salvage officer.

He and his men rigged a transporter wire to the shore and removed over 800 tons weight from one of the ships—guns, torpedo-tubes, ammunition, stores anything they could remove. Other men set to work patching the damaged hulls. In spite of the severe gales blowing directly on shore, and a heavy sea breaking over both vessels, they were eventually salvaged—the first in a fortnight, and the second, which was further up on the rocks, in three weeks longer.

Once or twice, when she was practically ready to be refloated, one ship had to be reflooded to keep her in position.

Ingenuity, dogged persistence, patches, pump and compressed air saved these two vessels, and enabled them to be towed away for repairs.

Modern destroyers cost about £350,000 apiece.

There is nothing to which these salvage men will not turn their hands. The more impossible a job seems, the more they seem to like it.

These are the unknown men whose silent, dogged work is helping to foil the enemy—both those who direct operations and the men who quietly carry on with their work in the face of almost inconceivable risks and difficulties.

Answered Smoke Signals

Indian Recruits Summoned From Christian Island By Old Method

The ancient method of smoke signals summoned Indian recruits from Christian Island in Georgian Bay to military headquarters, after other means of communication failed, it was revealed at Penetanguishene.

In April a draft was received by Major W. M. Thompson, O.C. of "D" Company, 2nd Battalion, Grey and Simcoe Foresters. As several members of the Indian settlement at Christian Island had signified their desire to be sent on active service, it was decided to notify them.

A telephone call to Cedar Island on the mainland opposite the island was made, and it was learned that the road from Penetanguishene to the point was impassable to motor vehicles, the ice between the mainland and the island was unsafe and no means of communication were available.

A fire was lighted and smudged so that smoke signals were wafted high above the trees on the point. Three patriotic Indians, anxious to serve their King, received the message and alternately rowed and pulled a heavy rowboat across broken ice to gain the mainland.

A Two-Country Town

There is a town called Beeble Plain, which stands half in the state of Vermont and half in the province of Quebec. The post-office was built exactly on the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Three Generations

Three generations of one family—three children, their father and mother and their grandfather—were wiped out during the night in London by a bomb which demolished their home.

His And Her Towels Are The Vogue



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

These Will Give Your Linens Color

PATTERN 6959

Surprise the June bride with some of these in her shower. "His and Hers"—Mr. and Mrs.—it's the gay and popular trend in towel embroidery and these are so easy! Pattern 6959 contains a transfer pattern of 12 motifs ranging from 5 x 10 inches to 4 1/2 x 5 inches; illustrations of stitches; materials needed; color schemes.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Knox Senior Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. F. Leeson on Friday June 6th, at 3 o'clock.

George Geiger, who has been away from Didsbury for some time, has again taken a position at the Crystal Dairy.

Mr. Otto Mueller of Ghost Pine visited his sister Mrs. Bert Fisher and called on old acquaintances over the week end.

Mrs. Ben Kershaw and daughter Greta, left last week for Chatham, Ont. where they will visit Mrs. Kershaw's mother and aunt. Their trip will extend for a month.

Mrs. John Steele underwent an operation at the Holy Cross Hospital on Tuesday last week. We are pleased to report that she is progressing favorably.

Mrs. G. A. Coulter, of Abbey, Sask, is visiting her aunt Mrs. J. E. Gooder, having come to attend the funeral of her father, A. A. Gilson, of Olds.

Geo. Hardy, who has been engaged for several months doing electrical work at Edmonton, has returned to Didsbury and is now employed at the XL Garage.

Mrs. Ray Lantz, Mrs. Floyd Ahlgrim, Mrs. A. C. Fisher, Mrs. J. Garner, and Mrs. S. Kruger are attending the Alberta Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star which is being held at Banff this week.

Buy your summer underwear at Scott's and save money.

Lloyd Jenkins, who enlisted in the Air Force some time ago, was called in to Calgary Tuesday last.

Aircraftman Alf Durrer, who is stationed at Macleod, was home on leave last week.

We are pleased to see that Jim Sheils who suffered an accident three weeks ago is able to be about again.

Mr. George Burns underwent an operation at the Didsbury Hospital last week and is still confined to the Hospital.

Rev. C. J. Hallman left on Friday for Ontario where he will attend a Missionary Board meeting which will be held near Toronto. He expects to be away for two or three weeks.

A demonstration of Fort York tea and coffee will be held in the Halliday Grocery from June 12 to 14 inclusive when Mrs. MacDairmaid of the Hudson Bay Co. will display the lines and serve both tea and coffee.

Laurence Gable who has been working in the Safeway Store in Red Deer for the past two months has received his transfer to the 2nd 78th Field Battery from the Didsbury A.L.H. He is also playing in Miss Soderman's orchestra and is doing well.

Mrs. Kathleen McDonough has taken over the Snow White Beauty Salon which has been operated by Miss Oma Brown for the past two years. Miss McDonough comes here from Three Hills and had her training as a beauty specialist at the Jacobson's Academy at Calgary.

Word has just been received that Rev. A. M. Amacher of Kenaston, Saskatchewan, has been appointed to the ministry of the Evangelical Church. He expects to take his first services on June 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Deadrick entertained about 25 guests on Sunday on the occasion of their tenth wedding anniversary. After a bountiful lunch the couple were presented with a number of lovely gifts.

The Didsbury Field Day at the Burns Plant in Calgary, arranged by the Mountain View Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, will be held on June 18th. Further particulars next week - Save this date.

"The Long Voyage Home," a drama of the sea, is the picture at the Didsbury Theatre this weekend. This is a four star picture packed with thrills. In addition their will be the second in a series of Victory Loan trailers.

Pt. Ken McCoy of the Ordinance Corps stationed at Grand Prairie came home Wednesday for a few days leave. Ken came by plane as far as Edmonton and tells of flying over a big bush fire north-west of Edmonton.

Miss Orpha Gabel, who had been home on her vacation visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gabel, for two weeks, left last week to resume her duties as a nurse in Victoria and to finish her studies for her R.N. degree.

For best values in boys' running shoes and Sisman's scampers buy at Scott's.

Thanks

Having sold my Beauty Salon, I wish to thank my many patrons for their patronage and co-operation during the time I have been in business here and hope my successor, Miss Kathleen McDonough, will receive the same kindness and patronage.

Oma Brown.

15th Alberta Light Horse

REGIMENTAL PT. 1 ORDERS PARADES

Sunday: 13:00 hours

Monday: 19:30 hours.

All Parades fall in at the School sharp on times mentioned

Sgt. Maj. GARNER in charge Didsbury Detachment

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale - Walnut Dining Room Suite and Kitchen Cabinet, excellent condition

P. L. Andrews
Phone 17

Lost - Grey Gelding 8 years old and weight between 1300 or 1400 Reward. Notify

Hugh Roberts
Phone 2107

Scott's Saturday special - 5 pairs men's dress socks for \$1.00

Ranton's

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Keep Your Feet Dry

Buy Kaufman Rubbers - Canada's Best

Knee Rubbers

Lace Rubbers

Rubbers for Men Women, and Children at

- Popular Prices -

Extra Heavy Men's Rubber Raincoats

Special \$7.85

Rain Capes

for Women and Children

New Fancy Rayon

Table Cloathes

Extra Quality

51 inches at 85c

fancy Car Blankets

Heavy Quality - Large

Size - \$2.95

Ties for Men

Snappy

Patterns - Wool Lined

75c

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SEE YOUR Imperial Oil Agent

for all kinds of

Lubricants and Greases

TRACTOR FUEL

12c plus tax

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Residence 61. Phone 56

Read The Classifieds?

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Developing and Printing !

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Excellent 24 hour service

LAW'S

Drug Store

RED HEAD

Gasoline, Tractor Fuels
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TRACTOR FUEL

11.5c per gal

plus tax

E. DUPONT

Phone R415 Distributor

The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN

To the Employer...

Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund become payable as from July 1st, 1941.

Contributions are made by the employer and the employee, and are paid by the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps by the employer from the Post Offices.

The employee's contributions are deducted from his wages by the employer.

Stamps will be affixed to a special book, called the Insurance Book, by the employer. The book is the employee's record of contributions, and when he becomes unemployed it forms the record from which insurance benefits may be paid. Full details will be sent to you when you have returned the postcard attached to a form which is now in the mails.

The plan of procedure has been adopted after consultation with employer and employee associations and is one which has been based upon thirty years' experience in Great Britain.

The Dominion Government adds 20% to the combined employee-employer contributions,

HON. NORMAN A. McLARTY,
Minister of Labour

and in addition, pays the administration costs which include the operation of a National Employment Service for the convenience of employers and employees.

Contributions are payable by all persons while in employment and by their employers, with the exceptions listed in the panel below.

The first duty of every employer will be to REGISTER WITH THE COMMISSION by completing the postcard attached to a form which is now in the mails, and obtaining and issuing insurance books for all his employees. If there is doubt as to whether employees, or any of them, are insurable, ask for instructions when you return the postal card. If you do not receive a form through the mail go to the nearest Post Office and ask for one. All employers must complete registration prior to June 14th, 1941.

The Commission feels that it can be assured of the full cooperation of all employers. Nevertheless, attention is drawn to the fact that registration is compulsory and any failure to register is an infraction of the law and is subject to penalties.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Employers, all of Whose Employees are in One or More of the Employments Listed Below, Need Not Register

1. Agriculture, horticulture and forestry.
2. Fishing.
3. Lumbering and logging, exclusive of wood-processing mills and plants reasonably continuous in operation.
4. Hunting and trapping.
5. Transportation by water, or by air, and stevedoring.
6. Domestic service in a private home.
7. Employment in a hospital or charitable institution not carried on for gain.
8. Professional nursing for the sick or as a nurse-probationer.
9. Teaching, including teachers of music and dancing.
10. Members of the armed forces or police-men in the public service.
11. Service in the Government of Canada unless brought in by special rulings.
12. Service in a government of any province unless the government of a province agrees to you being insured.
13. Service under any municipal authority if said authority certifies that employment is permanent in character.
14. Agents paid by commission, or fees, or share of profits, if this is not the main means of livelihood and if the employee is not under a contract of service giving the employer control over how and when the service shall be performed.
15. Fit a rate of remuneration exceeding \$2,000 in a year. (All tradesmen employed in the building construction industry are to be insured).
16. Casual employment otherwise than for the employer's regular business.
17. Subsidiary employment, not the main means of livelihood.
18. When the employed person is in the service of his or her husband or wife.
19. Where no wages are paid and the employee is the child of the employer.
20. Where wages are paid for playing any game.
21. Any employment where ordinarily employed:
 - (a) for less than four hours a day, or
 - (b) by more than one employer but less than four hours a day for any one of them, or
 - (c) if only available for employment in insurable employment for not more than two days in any week.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION
OTTAWA CANADA